

**24130. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 65 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 33750. Sample no. 4229-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them harmful to health.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 bushels of apples at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by Otto Wright, from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24131. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 84 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 33582. Sample no. 18194-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 84 bushels of apples at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1934, by B. E. Keith, from Hiwasse, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24132. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 76 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 33751. Sample no. 4230-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 76 bushels of apples at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by Carl Wright, from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24133. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato paste. U. S. v. Harbor City Food Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400.** (F. & D. no. 33770. Sample nos. 37369-A, 54743-A, 54977-A, 60518-A, 60621-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of tomato puree and tomato paste. The tomato puree was found to be in part decomposed and filthy, and the paste was found to contain various forms of filth and metal objects.

On November 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Harbor City Food Corporation, Harbor City, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 28 and October 11, 1933, from

the State of California into the State of Washington, of quantities of tomato puree and tomato paste which were adulterated.

The tomato puree was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, and in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable and animal substance. Adulteration of the tomato paste was alleged for the reason that substances, namely, pieces of bark material, a splinter of wood, a metal staple, two particles of metal, a strip of soldering, pieces of paper, and an insect wing, had been mixed and packed with said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the article. Adulteration of the tomato paste was alleged for the further reason that it contained added deleterious ingredients in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$400.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24134. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34113. Sample no. 4744-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On or about October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of canned shrimp at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1934, by the St. Marys Canning Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Taylor Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by St. Marys Canning Co. St. Marys, Georgia."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 18, 1934, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24135. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 80 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34137. Sample no. 18356-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 bushels of apples at Milford, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1934, by True L. Medlin, Hiwassee, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24136. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 413 Cases, et al., of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34162 to 34167, incl., 34174 to 34178, incl., 34200, 34235, 34291, 34292, 34336 to 34339, incl. Sample nos. 3277-B to 3281-B, incl., 3287-B to 3294-B, incl., 19608-B, 19609-B, 19610-B, 19612-B to 19615-B, incl.)**

These cases involved various shipments of tomato puree that was found to contain excessive mold.

On or about October 25, October 27, October 31, and November 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,501 cases of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 20 and October 12, 1934, by the Marysville Packing Co., from Marysville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food